

# INQUIRY INTO HAREM SOIREE AT CASINO CLUB SETS CHICAGO SOCIETY AFLAME WITH GOSSIP

## SERAGLIO PARTY IS LIVE TOPIC

Ban Put on High Jinks In Mask Affairs After Three Are Expelled. Mrs. Cudahy Is Mute.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.

**"NEVER AGAIN!"** With three prominent members under expulsion, three separate official investigations in progress, and a new board of directors at work, the ultra-fashionable Casino Club of this town is going to be good—and that's all there is about it. Even if the Casino is compelled to be stupid in order to behave, outward order and decency must and shall prevail, and—No More High Jinks! No More Harem Parties! No More Hootch!

All of which is the aftermath of the now celebrated scandal that followed the staging of a seraglio soiree by Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Cudahy, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Huntington B. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. Leander McCormick and other distinguished luminaries of the midwestern social world.

### SOCIETY ON EDGE.

With State Attorney Crowe, Prohibition Enforcement Director Charles A. Gregory, and the new board of directors raking through the evidence of the harem party and similar stunts, society is awaiting with keenest apprehension the next development in the situation. Exactly what happened at the harem masque is still to be revealed in all its picturesque detail, but enough has percolated through the inquiries to supply material for the gossips for months to come.

Wolcott Blair, David Forgan, Jr., and Vincent Healy, the three members under expulsion, preserved an eloquent silence when questioned as to the reasons for their dismissal, at first, but under pressure of interrogation Mr. Blair said, indignantly: "Our action at the party under discussion had nothing to do with our suspension."

Prohibition Chief Gregory made this cryptic announcement:

"Of course, at this juncture I cannot promise any arrests, but I have assigned several of my best men to make a thorough investigation."

### IS STEWARD THE "GOAT"?

The first move after revelations of the harem party leaked out was the "passing of the buck" to the steward of the club, Edward Ballantyne, who spent several perspiring hours before the authorities and the directors. What he told them he would not repeat, but other employees of the club were not so reticent.

From them it was gathered that the harem party was attended by almost a hundred guests in fancy dress, the men attired to represent notables of the court of the Caliph and the women and girls garbed in the raiment of seraglio favorites of many varieties. Thus, it was said, Mr. Cudahy was a visiting sultan, Mr. Henry was Pierrot, Mrs. Bowen an Oriental maiden in black and silver, and Mrs. McCormick a school lass in pinafore. The Times informant continued:

"But it really wasn't wild. If you would call that harem party wild, I'd like to know what you

MEMBERS of Chicago's most exclusive social circles who were at the now famous masquerade party, which has been followed by the expulsion of three members, and which is now the subject of three separate investigations by city and Federal authorities.



MRS. J. T. BOWEN JR.

EDWARD CUDAHY JR.



Mrs. Huntington B. Henry.

servation of passersby on Michigan boulevard. The term "passersby" is inexact, for few who observed passed by. As a rule, they waited watchfully, with eyes and ears equally wide, and found the spectacle as interesting as a professional revue.

Despite the disparagement of the veteran employees regarding the harem-scarem function, others insisted that this was really "some function" in the best sense of the term. Liquor was said to have been plentiful and good and the gaiety was incessant till an early hour of the morn.

When Mrs. Cudahy was pressed for particulars in her home at 2704 Lake View avenue, she said:

"I won't talk about it. I have been bothered—bothered to death

about that party. You will have to see Mrs. Joseph Coleman, president of the club. I won't talk about it any more."

The speaker was protesting from the superior vantage of a staircase two flights above the reporter. Attired in a modish brown silk dress, she seemed thoroughly concerned over the questioning.

"Were you the hostess?"

"Oh, yes, yes, but I can't speak about it any more."

"Were any of the guests ungentlemanly?"

"Just see Mr. Coleman, please. I will not discuss it."

And with that the interview terminated. Nor would Mrs. Coleman add anything to Mrs. Cudahy's statements, for the president said:

"I can't tell you anything about it and you need not try to get any information from anyone else. No, one will supply it on that subject."

But Lester Armour, one of the governors of the organization, said:

"I was at the party but I did not see anything unusual in the actions of certain members."

He stressed the word "unusual" and seemed to select each syllable carefully, added:

"I don't think the actions of those members at that party was the sole reason for the actions of the board."

Eames McVey, secretary of the club, was eloquently speechless. That there will be other suspensions and expulsions from the club is regarded as sure before the new board of officials finishes house-cleaning and in the interim the prosecutor and the prohibition forces report progress in their inquiries.

The police added to the general information the statement that the crowds watching the club house while certain functions of the younger set were in full swing, were so large that traffic was on more than one occasion tied up for long periods. Cocktails were said to have been tossed with prodigious liberality, and rumors told of society youths staggering to limousines and in certain cases being decorously carried to their cars by attendants after especially merry gatherings of the clan.

Mrs. Edward Swift, Jr.

## IRISH HEROES IGNORED IN DISTORTED HISTORY

(Continued from First Page.)

the infantry; General Stephen Moylan, commander of his cavalry; General Edward Hand, his adjutant general; General Joseph Reed, his secretary; John Sullivan, Anthony Wayne, William Irvine, whom Washington made general; Commodore John Barry, brilliant sea fighter and Washington's first head of the United States Navy—every one an Irishman—all fare sadly at the hands of these English sympathizing revisers of history today.

Hart gives to Benedict Arnold sole credit for the attack on Quebec, with no mention at all of General Montgomery, who commanded and lost his life there.

General Knox's outstanding services throughout the Revolution are ignored by every one of the Anglicized revisionists, and the only mention of him by any of them is passing note of his being Secretary of War in President Washington's Cabinet.

### GEN. SULLIVAN TYPICAL CASE.

Like neglect is accorded to General Sullivan, who won the first victory on land for American Independence, was Washington's right hand in the victory at Trenton, won at Quaker Hill what LaFayette pronounced "the best-contested battle of the war," served with distinction at Long Island, in Westchester, at Brandywine and at Germantown, and even when breaking in health led the expedition that drove the marauding Tories and Indians out of western New York. Yet Everett Barnes seems never to have heard of General Sullivan, and McLaughlin and Van Tyne, Hart and Guitteau refer to him only as leading the march against the Iroquois.

General Sullivan had special thanks from Washington and from Congress; in the old school histories his was one of the most resplendent and inspiring records of the Revolution; but in the thickening mists of prejudice his fame is all but obscured.

Of Commodore Barry, who won the first and the last and many intervening sea fights of the Revolution, gave one of the largest private fortunes in the colonies to the cause, snatched \$2,000,000 worth of sea prizes from the British for the patriots, and in the darkest days of struggle and sacrifice gave to patriotism and courage a quickening slogan in his scornful refusal of a British bribe, Hart has the grace to say only: "The first officer placed in command of a squadron was John Barry, an Irishman," while Everett Barnes, Guitteau and McLaughlin and Van Tyne erase his name entirely.

### BARRY IN OBLIVION.

Commodore Barry's portrait hangs in Independence Hall and his statue stands in the center of Independence square, and another close to the Capitol at Washington, inscribed to "The Father of the Navy of the United States," of which he was the highest officer under Washington, Adams and Jefferson, but these Anglicized historians would consign him to oblivion.

Captain Parker, who commanded the Minute Men at Lexington and died there; Captain Barrett, who commanded at Concord Bridge and directed the patriotic chase of the British back to Boston; Sharpshooters Tim Murphy, who picked off the British General Fraser and saved a great day at Saratoga; Sergeant Jasper, who leaped upon the wall of Fort Mifflin in a rain of British fire and nailed up again the Stars and Stripes that had been shot down; the picturesque Molly Pitcher, General Reed, General Moylan, General Irvine, who with General Wayne saved West Point after Arnold's treason—all of these illustrious Irish names that have thrilled and inspired the school boys and school girls of our land in the past,

have been incontinent wiped out of every one of these revisions.

General Anthony Wayne gets bare mention by Hart, Guitteau and McLaughlin and Van Tyne, and Everett Barnes does not mention him at all.

### HANCOCK A "SMUGGLER."

General Morgan, though admitted by both Barnes and Guitteau to have crushed Tarleton and freed the South of the British and Tories, and also admitted by Barnes to have played a leading part in the capture of Burgoyne, is not mentioned by either of these elsewhere, nor at all by Hart or by McLaughlin and Van Tyne.

In clear view of all this consistent suppression of Irish heroism, may it not be assumed that it is because of the Irish blood in his veins that John Hancock is shamefully traduced as a "smuggler," with no single word of his glorious record of patriotic sacrifices and services in any of these revisions?

Roude, the most malignant traducer that Ireland ever had, says that Irishmen were "the foremost, the most irreconcilable, the most determined in pushing the American Revolution to the last extremity." That was fitted to English ears. To traduce the Irish of the revolution in American ears the only cue is silence.

It is unjust to the Irish heroes of the Revolution, unjust to the Irish people of today, unjust to ourselves, that all these resplendent names should be condemned to obliquity or oblivion in American history because Great Britain in her eternal war with the Irish has need to cultivate American sympathy and support. What of our independence, self respect and national morale if we are thus to be colonized, intellectually, emotionally and practically, as a dependency of Great Britain in her imperialistic purposes?

Now that we may comprehend clearly why so many of the most illustrious names in Revolutionary annals are dimmed or eliminated; simply because they are German or Irish, perhaps we may also judge correctly why other luminous names which have cast black shadows upon England's record and sorely offended her pride are also eliminated by these new hyphenated historians.

### NATHAN HALE UNMENTIONED.

One of the best-loved figures in the old school histories was Nathan Hale. The original Barnes' School History, a favorite for fifty years, and now revised but not reversed, still contains this:

"Captain Nathan Hale had been sent by Washington as a spy into the British camps on Long Island. He passed the lines safely, but on his way back was recognized and arrested. Being taken to Howe's headquarters, he was tried and executed. No clergyman was allowed to visit him; even a Bible was denied him, and his farewell letters to his mother and sister were destroyed. His last words were: 'I regret that I have been one life to lose for my country!'"

But McLaughlin and Van Tyne have no single word of Nathan Hale, nor has Guitteau, or O'Hara, or Word, or Everett Barnes.

In only one of the six revised school histories does the name of Nathan Hale occur, and there Hart only lists him among "distinguished graduates of Yale," with no hint as to why he is distinguished.

And while these revisionists have no resentment against even mention of the British execution of an American spy, they all fully and feelingly recite the brave exploit and American execution of the British spy, Major Andre. In these histories that altogether give less than one-fourth of one line to Nathan Hale, and not a word to the point there are more than forty lines devoted to "the British agent who was hanged as a spy."

## HAWAII FAST ON ROAD TO BE "LITTLE JAPAN" MAJ. PATTON WARNS

Taxi and Auto Lines, Sugar Plantations and Other Industries Owned By Them in Pacific Islands.

By MAJOR H. W. PATTON.

HONOLULU, T. H., Dec. 31.

There have been more stories written about the Hawaiian Islands than of any other portion of Pacific lands, but they have been mostly romances and laudations of the scenery and climate, and few of them have described conditions as they exist here. One must come to these islands to gain a correct knowledge of them and of their importance to the United States. On every hand it is heard that Hawaii is truly American in spirit and action. There is no doubt that at the present time a comparatively few Americans are in control and are the guiding spirits. However, only 13 per cent of the population is Anglo-Saxon, while 43 per cent is Japanese and the remaining 44 per cent is composed of native and part-blooded, Chinese,

Filipino, Porto Ricans, Portuguese and Koreans.

In this estimate is not included 20,000 Hawaiian-born children who have been sent to Japan to be educated and will return here when eighteen years old. This will give Japan a preponderance of the total population and the number is being increased by the enormous birth-rate. Sixteen Japanese children in one family are not uncommon.

### WARNING TO CONGRESS.

Unless action is taken by Congress it will be only a comparatively short time that the Japanese have complete control and ownership of the vast agricultural resources of these islands. No labor other than that from tropical countries can do the work in canefields and mighty few white men can cultivate the pineapple. Without the necessary labor the fertile lands will revert back to weeds and the lanterns.

The Japanese are slowing up in their work with the deliberate intention of forcing the owners of plantations and mills to sell to them. The American owners know this to be a fact, and while some of them say they would rather face ruin than sell out to the Japanese, 99 per cent of them will accept the liberal price which will be offered by Japanese capital.

The Japs used to be willing and swift workers, but now they are not moving with half the energy nor showing half the efficiency which they formerly did. Having the whip-hand, they are using it to their own ends and unless something is done to relieve the situation these islands soon will be the "Little Japan" which has been freely predicted.

### SUGAR PLANTERS WORRIED.

The Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, which is the big thing down here, is worried to death at the condition which it faces. Heretofore this aggregation has been pretty strong for the Jap, but it has undergone a change of heart and has awakened to the menace of the growing power of the little brown boy. A few days ago this association issued a statement as to the labor shortage and here are some extracts therefrom:

"A general cause of the labor shortage is the fact that the Japanese, who constitute 45 1/2 per cent of the field labor, have ceased to appreciate the opportunities given them as individuals, and through cohesion as a race, seek collectively the control of the agricultural industries of the islands."

"The Japanese in Hawaii now have money they never dreamed of, and seemingly have determined to

use that money to leave the established industries short of necessary labor and to enter into competition on their own account with those industries.

"The Japanese, through racial cohesion and nationalistic bonds, are a predominant power in the industrial life of the islands. In the immediate past this solidarity has been evinced in an attempt at dictatorship and control to the great embarrassment of the American industry."

"With 17,981 field hands out of a total of 39,000, it is easy to see how the Japanese, welded together in racial solidarity, possess a potential power of economic domination."

### JAPANESE GUILTY.

It was not so long ago that the big fellows here swore by the Japs and resented bitterly any criticism of them. It is different now. By slowing up in their work the Japanese caused a sugar mill to operate at a distressing loss. Then they made a good offer for it, which was accepted, and now the new owners run the mill at a very good profit. That is what they can do with any industry they get hold of. A short time ago a mill site and other property appraised at \$12,000 was offered for sale, and the Japanese ran the price up to \$36,000. That is one that cannot be beaten.

When sugar was high and the

planters gave a bonus the Japanese drew down something like \$20,000, most of which they sent back to Japan to be held until they needed it to buy out the American planters. Also, when wages were reduced about 10,000 of them departed for Japan to augment the shortage of labor.

When their brothers get control here every one of these Japanese will come back and go to work for companies composed of members of their own race. They have a legal residence here and cannot be prevented from returning.

Those who did not send their money back to Japan brought it into Honolulu and other towns and engaged in business. About 90 per cent of the retail stores are owned by foreigners.

### JAPS CONTROL BUSINESS.

I was looking in the telephone directory for the number of a man named Isaacs, and under the letter "I" I found 167 Japanese names. Then I turned to the classified section and in the general stores column I found sixty Jap and Chinese names and only two with an American tinge. They run most of the taxi stands and auto lines and, in fact, they are about the whole thing here. The building and contracting business now has passed into Japanese hands almost exclusively. It is mighty little money the Japs

spend here for living expenses. Over at Hilo I saw the warehouse stacked up with goods which had just arrived from Japan. All sorts of foodstuff and wearing apparel. It is said a Jap will not buy rice other than that imported from Japan, and he pays \$12 a sack for it, while that raised in Hawaii by the Chinese with the aid of a few water buffalo can be had for a \$5 a sack, and it is just as good.

I was told that rice is a government monopoly in Japan and that all Japanese in other countries are required to use it even at the high price. A Jap always obeys orders from his mother country.

Today I wanted to get a certain article in Japan and started out in quest thereof. Every Japanese store was closed as tight as wax and not a Japanese was to be seen on the streets.

### MIKADO'S BIRTHDAY.

Inquiring the cause, I found that it was the birthday of the Mikado and that all his subjects, whether born in Japan or Hawaii, were doing him honor. Hawaiian-Japanese children stayed away from school and joined with their parents in the celebration. One hears considerable talk here about the American-born Japanese being a true and loyal citizen of the United States and it may be so in a few cases, but I am not sure of it.

The other day one of these boys printed a letter in which he said he would fight for the United States if we went to war with Japan, but he believes in safety first.

In my opinion the United States should take action to save these islands for the Americans. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, there was more than \$21,000,000 income and other taxes paid to the Government by the people of Hawaii. Only about thirty States on the mainland paid as much or more. This is four times the salary and expenses of our august Senators and Congressmen.

### LABOR SHORTAGE.

Owing to the labor shortage and the low price of sugar only about \$1,600,000 is in sight for the coming year. If for no other reason than to get the money, Congress should take action to relieve the situation. Why should a lot of fine people be forced into bankruptcy and these islands be allowed to pass under the control of the Japanese race?

Americans cannot work in these fields, and as a matter of fact very few of them are working in the fields on the mainland in the temperate zone. Labor from tropical countries is the only solution. Southern Mexico, the Philippines and Porto Rico could send about

Only Few Stores Remained Open on Mikado's Birthday in Hustling City of Honolulu.

15,000, the required number, if the law would permit, but, of course, it would be easier and cheaper to get labor from China for a limited time to tide over the difficulty and bring the Japs to their senses. Another thing is that the Government should turn back some of the vast sums of money Hawaii is pouring into the Treasury by spending something for roads, parks, and other public improvements down there. This fine region pays more and gets less than any of Uncle Sam's domain. The people have not complained much in the regard, but they certainly are entitled to a great deal better treatment than they have received. Of course, the army and navy work here costs an enormous amount of money and the payroll helps business materially, but that is not done to help Hawaii, but to save the United States from invasion by a foreign foe. If Hawaii belonged to Japan and trouble should break out, the Pacific Coast States would be taken. The manner in which the islands are protected is proper, but Hawaii should get something else.